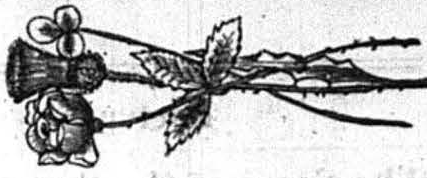




THE COLONIST.



Vol. III.

Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

Single Copies—One Cent.

No. 28.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Salisbury and the Irish Landlords.

THE IRISH PARTY WILL MEET IN LONDON.

Two Dynamiters Sentenced.

RUSSIA SECURES A LOAN.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 4.

A deputation of Irish landlords have addressed Lord Salisbury asking for compensation for their losses by recent legislation. They denounced the land commission. Salisbury expressed deep sympathy for them and promised to consider their proposal.

The Irish party will hold their meeting in London instead of Dublin before parliament opens.

Thomas Callan and Michael Harkins have been convicted for connection with a dynamite plot. They have been tried in London, found guilty and sentenced to fifteen years penal servitude.

Russia has secured a loan of three hundred million roubles in Paris. More Russian troops have been sent to the German frontier.

The English mail steamer Vancouver arrived at Halifax this morning.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, today.

Wind N.N.W., strong; snow-squalls.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Blankets, velvets, etc. R Harvey
Immense bargains. Baird Bros
London black paint. Geo Knowling
Fancy dress carnival. see advt
Turkeys, fow, etc. Kennedy & Co

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

129. Water Street. 129.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

Woolen Blankets, very cheap; Cotton Blankets
Pound Velvets (in all colors); Pound Cottons
Pound Merinos (black and colored)
Men's Lace Boots, \$2.40 cents per pair
Polar House Slippers, 20 cents per pair
Rubber Creepers, 40 cents per pair
Women's I. R. Shoes, 30 cents per pair
Men's I. R. Slippers, 30 cents per pair
Men's Snow Boots, at 25 per cent. reduction.

R. HARVEY.

FOR SALE.



THE FAST-SAILING BRIGT.
St. Joseph

Burthen per register 233 tons; built at Quebec, Canada, 1875. This vessel is in good order, is well found in every respect, and especially adapted for the Newfoundland trade. For particulars app. to

W. H. MARE, SON & CO.,
or CAPT. L'ANGELIER.

METROPOLITAN CLUB, LIM'D.

The Annual Meeting

of the Shareholders, of the above Club, will be held at the Rooms, Duckworth Street, TUESDAY Night, 7th instant, at Eight o'clock. By order,

E. J. O'FLAHERTY, Secretary.

JUNIOR B. I. SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting

of the Junior Benevolent Irish Society will be held in Saint Patrick's Hall on SUNDAY next, at 11 a.m. sharp. As business of importance will be transacted, it is necessary that all members should attend. By order,

JNO. W. WHITE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

A General Meeting

NFLD. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

will be held in the Courthouse on Wednesday next, 8th inst., at 11.30 a.m. A full meeting is requested. By order,

JAMES B. SOLATER, Secretary.

NOTICE!

As the number of Masqueraders for the Fancy Dress Carnival, at the City Skating Rink, on TUESDAY evening next, is limited, those taking part are requested to secure their tickets to-night, at the Rink, or early on Monday. Masqueraders—25 cents; Spectators—20 cents; Children—10 cents.

New Advertisements.

TO CASH BUYERS.

No. 1 London Black Paint—cheaper than Tar

1 28-lb. Can for \$1.00.
5 Cwt. Lots at \$3.00 per cwt.
10 Cwt. Lots at \$2.90 per cwt.

TERMS—PROMPT CASH.

GEORGE KNOWLING.

THE BIGGEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED!

The Entire STOCK OF Dry Goods!

MUST BE CLEARED OUT AT A VERY GREAT SACRIFICE.

No - Reasonable - Offer - Refused,

FOR ANYTHING, AS THERE IS ONLY A LIMITED TIME TO CLEAR.

Accounts due the Estate can be paid at the office between now and the 1st March; amounts outstanding after the above date will be collected by legal proceedings.

BAIRD, BROS.

Grand OPERA SORCERER!

Star of the Sea Hall.

WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 8th.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:

Sir Marmaduke..... Mr. Jno. Flannery
Alexis..... Dr. Rendell
J. W. Wells..... Mr. C. Hutton
Counsel..... Mr. W. Cornick
Dr. Daley..... Mr. Geo. Shea
Lady Sangazure..... Miss Cormack
Alene..... Miss Fisher
Dame Partlett..... Mrs. Molloy
Constance..... Miss Shea
Peasant, &c..... Chorus

Doors open at 7.15 p.m., Opera to commence at 8.15 p.m. Numbered reserved seats 50 cents, to be had at Mrs. Rouse's. Reserved seats 40 cents. General admission 25 cents.

A Crusade Against High Prices!

Winter Bargains at

J. J. & L. FURLONG'S.

Everything at Wonderful Low Prices.

Our Cheap Sale will Run During the Winter

All old and job Stock has been cleared out; everything is now as fresh as a daisy, all of which we continue to offer at cost until April, after which time we shall conduct business as

3, Arcade Buildings, 3.

We have the Bargains, and you will save something if you even buy ten cents worth from our stores.

WE ARE 9 MONTHS!

OF THE YEAR WITHOUT ANY HEALTHY AGREEABLE RECREATION. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children should notice this fact and take advantage of the City Skating Rink, with its magnificent sheet of ice; always accessible in storm and sunshine—day and evening. With its splendid band of music. Nothing more healthy and enjoyable. Just two months more. Season tickets still in demand. Book tickets at the Rink.

Prepare for the Carnival on TUESDAY next, which promises to be the event of the Season.

J. W. FORAN.

Builders' - Supply - Store,
WATER STREET.

Just Received, ex Portia,

6 cas. Copper Paint & Liquid Stains—in cans

VERY CONVENIENT FOR THE WORKSHOP.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ex S.S. Newfoundland

TURKEYS,
FOWL,
GEES!

HADDOCK & BOLOGNE SAUSAGES.

Sold at lowest possible prices by

KENNEDY & CO.

feb4,3ifp

WM. J. O'BRIEN

(Professor of Music and Dancing)

HAS ENGAGED THE BRITISH Hall

where he will teach all of the

Latest Dances.

(Either in Private or Class Lessons)

Afternoon Sessions from 3.30 to 5.30
Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Sessions given to Ladies and Children.
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to receive Private Lessons can arrange the days and hours by applying to

WM. J. O'BRIEN,
Atlantic Hotel.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE estate of the late JAS. J. WHITE, are requested to make payment at the place of business before the

5th day of February next,

after which date payment will be enforced by legal process. By order of the Executors.

jan20,fp

WM. M. WHITEFORD.

PATENT FOG HORNS.

WE HAVE ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR A

New & Improved Fog Horn,

to which we ask the attention of those interested in the Bank Fishery.

It conveys Sound SEVEN miles, and is much superior to any other kind.

A LARGE LOT OF

Bells, Riding Lights, Side Lights, Charts, Compasses, Patent Logs,

and Log Lines, and every requisite for the Fishery.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

ARCADE HARDWARE STORE - M. MONROE.



Post Office Notice.

NORTHERN WINTER ROUTE

Mails for Northern Districts

will be despatched from this office on

TUESDAY, 24th January

TUESDAY, 7th and 21st February

TUESDAY, 6th and 20th March

TUESDAY, 3rd and 17th April

and will close at 8 o'clock on morning of despatch.

General Post Office,
St. John's, 17th Jan., '88.
till 24 jan, ed, s&m, till 16ap

NIGHT SCHOOL

I DO HEREBY Acquaint my Friends and the public of St. John's, that I am now prepared to open Night School on Tuesday Night, the 31st of January, in Springdale-street, No. 37, head of the New Lion, (opposite the residence of Capt. Lawrence Gearin—that was formerly). I will teach reading, writing and spelling, English grammar, arithmetic, geography and book-keeping. Terms will be reasonable.

jan31,1w,ed,fp

JOHN MORRISSEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

SHEEP PRESERVATION

The following Sections of the Acts 47th Vic., Cap. VII., and 50th Vic., Cap. IX., for the Preservation of Sheep, are published in a consolidated form for the information of the Public—

I.—It shall be lawful for the duly qualified Electors, resident within an area or District within this Colony, to present to the Governor in Council a Petition or Requisition in the form prescribed by the Schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as may be, setting forth the limits or boundaries within which such area or District is comprised, and the names of the Towns, Harbors, or Settlements included therein, and praying for a Proclamation prohibiting the keeping of Dogs within such area or District.

II.—Such Petition or Requisition shall be sent to the nearest resident Stipendiary Magistrate, and shall be by him (after examination and certificate as hereinafter provided) furnished to the Governor in Council.

III.—If, upon due scrutiny of such Petition or Requisition, the Stipendiary Magistrate shall find that the same contains the bona fide signatures of One-third of the duly qualified Electors resident within the boundaries set forth in the said Petition or Requisition, he shall forthwith make a Certificate to that effect endorsed upon or attached to the Petition or Requisition, and shall forward the same to the Governor in Council.

IV.—Any Stipendiary Magistrate to whom such Petition or Requisition may be presented may, before certifying the same to the Governor in Council as aforesaid, require proof to be made before him of the bona fide signature of any of the names subscribed to such Petition upon the oath of either the party whose name purports to be signed or of the witness to such signature.

V.—Upon receipt of any such Petition or Requisition containing the signatures of not less than One-third of the Electors resident within any such area or District, certified as aforesaid, the Governor in Council shall issue a Proclamation or Public Notice prohibiting the keeping of Dogs within such area or District.

VI.—From and after the day prescribed in and by such Proclamation or Notice, it shall not be lawful for any person resident within such area or District to keep, or to have in his possession, or under his control, any Dog within the area or District to which such Proclamation or Notice shall relate, under a penalty not exceeding Fifty Dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding Three Months. This prohibition shall not apply to any person or persons travelling or passing through such areas or Districts and having a Licensed Dog or Dogs in his or their possession, charge or control, and not at large.

VII.—It shall be the duty of all Police Constables to kill all Dogs found by them in any area or District in which the keeping of Dogs is prohibited under this Act, except Shepherd Dogs or Collies, and those excepted under the next preceding Section, and all such Dogs not so excepted may be killed by any person whomsoever. And it shall be lawful for any person to destroy any Dog kept in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

VIII.—After such Proclamation or Notice shall have issued, as aforesaid, no new Petition or Requisition on the same subject shall be presented from such area or District until the expiration of Ten Years from the date of such Proclamation or Notice; and, if no such Petition or Requisition be presented within Three Months after the expiration of such Proclamation or Notice, the operation of such Proclamation or Notice, with reference to any such area or District, shall be considered as agreed to by the Electors of such area or District, and a new Proclamation or Notice shall issue, as of course, containing the provisions of the former Proclamation or Notice, which shall continue in full effect for Ten Years from the expiration thereof.

All penalties under this Act may be sued for and recovered in a summary manner before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, and all fines shall be paid to the person who shall give information of the offence and prosecute the offender to conviction.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF PETITION OR REQUISITION:

To His Excellency the Governor in Council: The Petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth— That your Petitioners are duly qualified Electors residing in an area or section of the Electoral District of _____, comprised and bounded as follows:—

That the said area or section contains the following Towns, (or Harbors, or Settlements, as the case may be).

That your Petitioners are desirous, and humbly pray Your Excellency in Council, that a Proclamation or Notice be issued under the provisions of an Act passed in the Forty-seventh year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA, Chapter 7, entitled "An Act to provide for the better Preservation of Sheep, and for other purposes," prohibiting the keeping of Dogs within the above-described area or section of the said District, and that you will be pleased to issue such Proclamation or Notice, and to sign the same.

Dated: _____ the _____ day of _____, 1888.

D. W. PROWSE,

J. G. CONROY,

Stip. Magistrates of Newfoundland.

Police Office,
St. John's, Nov. 30, '87.

EDWIN MCLEOD

Commission Merchant.

DENVERARA.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY YEARS.

Special attention paid to the purchase of W. I. Produce and Sales of Fish.

Wax, Mould and Colonial Sperm

CANDLES.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

50 boxes Mould Candles—6's. and 8's.
25 boxes Colored Wax Candles.
20 boxes Colonial Sperm Candles.

jan31

Poetry.

The Song of the Snowflake.

Like a cloud upon a mountain,
Like a bubble on a fountain,
I am seen and pass away as in a dream.
For the wild wind drives me ever,
Over land, and sea and river,
Till the sunshine shall dissolve me in its beam.

I am swept on the wings of the storm,
And I rush 'twixt the earth and the sky,
The earth that seems shapeless in form,
And the moon that is clouded on high;
I rush o'er the ocean's dark waste,
And the white spray leaps upward to me,
Till I feel in its kiss as we mingle, the taste
Of the salt of the boisterous sea.

I pass o'er a ship,
And I hover and dip,
Midst the masts, and the sails, and the shrouds,
But the wind with a whirl,
Makes me eddy and curl.
And bears me once more to the clouds.

From the place of my birth,
I swoop downward to earth,
I am borne o'er the plain and the hill.
And I long for my rest,
In the ground's snow-clad breast,
Or a home in the stream or the rill.
Temple Bar.

Borodino and Gettysburg.

Modern Battles in Which a Great Number of Men Were Killed.

It is not uninteresting to state what have been the bloodiest battles of the last hundred years, that is to compute the percentage of loss to the numbers engaged. Within the allotted time the Napoleonic battles come first. The battle of Lodi, Bonaparte's first brilliant success, was simply the daring passage of a brigade, and does not enter into the computation. Arcola was the most sanguinary struggle of the Italian campaign. The forces engaged numbered about 70,000, and the loss was about 25,000, or about 35 per cent. At Rivoli there were 80,000 men engaged, and the loss was 40,000, but 20,000 of these consisted of Austrians who surrendered to Napoleon, so that the real loss was only 25 per cent.

After Bonaparte's return from Egypt he fought the battle of Marengo. In its results this was one of the most momentous engagements in history, but all accounts agree that it was the worst planned and worst fought of all Bonaparte's victories. There were 60,000 men engaged, and the loss was 17,000, or about 28 per cent. At the battle of Austerlitz, which is considered Napoleon's most brilliant victory, the French and Austro-Russian armies numbered 210,000 men, and the loss was 40,000, or about 18 per cent. At Jena-Auerstaedt there were 325,000 men engaged, and the loss was 40,000, or about 12 per cent. At Borodino there were 170,000 men in battle, and 80,000 were killed and wounded, amounting to more than 47 per cent. At Leipzig there were 500,000 men in the battle, which lasted three days, and the loss was 110,000, or 22 per cent. At Waterloo 140,000 men were engaged, and the loss was 40,000, or 28 per cent. In the Crimean war there were 125,000 men at the battle of Inkermann, and the casualties amounted to 25,000, or 20 per cent. At Magenta there were 225,000 men; the loss was 11 per cent., or about 25,000. At Solferino there were 250,000 and the loss was 40,000, or 16 per cent. At Sadowa the hostile forces numbered 425,000 and 70,000, or 16 per cent., were killed and wounded. At Gravelotte there were 450,000 men in the encounter, of whom 35,000, or about 8 per cent., were killed and wounded. At Shiloh the armies numbered 90,000, and the loss was 30,000, or one-third. At Fredericksburg there were 180,000, and the loss was 20,000, or 11 per cent. At Antietam there were 150,000 and the loss was 20,000, or about 13 per cent. At Chickamauga there were 105,000, and the loss was 30,000, or 29 per cent. At Chancellorsville there were 150,000, and the loss was 30,000, or 20 per cent. At Gettysburg there were 160,000, and the loss amounted to 57,000, or 39 per cent. Thus the figures show that Borodino was the bloodiest battle of modern times, with Gettysburg in the second place.—Exchange.

A TEUTONIC JOKER.

Moritz Gottlieb Saphir, a Jewish journalist, is regarded as the foremost wit and humorist of the German-speaking people. Many examples are cited of his readiness in retort.

While living at Munich he incurred the displeasure of the King Ludwig in criticising the royal author's party. An opportunity subsequently offered for expelling the offending journalist from the Bavarian capital, and he was ordered to leave within four, and twenty hours. The Court Chamberlain, commissioned by the King, waited on him and asked if he could manage to get away in so short a time. "Yes," replied the unabashed journalist, "and if my own legs can't take me quickly enough, I'll borrow some of the superfluous feet in her majesty's last volume of verse."

He once accidentally knocked against some per-

son when turning the corner of a street in Munich. "Beast!" cried the offended person, without waiting for an apology. "Thank you," said the journalist, "and mine is Saphir."

When introduced for the first time to the prompter of the Leipziger Stadt Theatre, a pompous personage too much in evidence at times, Saphir remarked: "I heard a good deal of you, Herr A——" the prompter bowed his acknowledgments of the expected compliment, while the wit added—"in the course of a performance last evening."

Driving out in the suburbs of Vienna one day, his coachman, a peppery mietzkutscher, got into an altercation with a rival Jehu. Words soon led to oaths, and oaths to blows, and the pair set to in good earnest to decide which was the better man. Popping his head out of the fiacre window, Saphir mildly implored the pair to oblige him and drub each other as quickly as they could, for he had "engaged the carriage by the hour."

A young couple, now engaged, were favored with a letter of introduction to him, which they duly presented. Now, the gentleman was notorious for his effeminate habits and ways, and his appearance at once struck the eye of the observant journalist, who had heard about him. He said nothing, received the pair with embarrassment, insisted upon their being seated in his most comfortable easy chairs, assured them how pleased he was to hear of their engagement, and wound up with: "Now, pray, you must, you really must, tell me which of you is the bride."

He once described a theatre as being so full that people were obliged to laugh perpendicularly, there was no room to do so horizontally. Of a dull townlet he visited, he remarked it was so quiet that but for an occasional death there would really be no life in the place.

WOMAN'S CAPABILITIES.

Proper Training may Enable Her to Become a Real Helpmate.

Men from that large Ego, doubtless implanted in them for useful purposes, have a tendency to see things solely from their own point of view, and to judge things, not as they are, but as the world will look at them, with reference to their individual selves. Their sense of order, their power and inclination to take trouble, are rarely equal to a woman's. Her very narrowness makes her more conscientious and reliable in matters of minute detail. A man's horizon is wider, his vision larger, his physical and intellectual strength generally greater than a woman's; but he is, as a rule, less prudent, less careful, less able to throw himself out of himself and into the interest of other people than a woman is. Granted a capable woman, and one that has had even a tinge of the practical education that all men have, or are supposed to have, she will do a matter of business, say an executorship, secretarship, etc., as well as any man, or even better than most men, because she will take more pains. Did girls get from childhood the same business training as boys, and were it clearly understood in all families that it is not a credit but a discredit, for women to be idle, to hang helpless on the men, instead of doing their own work and, if necessary, earning their own living, I believe that society would be not the worse, but the better, for the change. Men would find out that the more they elevate women the greater use they get out of them. If, instead of a man working himself to death for unmarried daughters, and then leaving them ignominiously dependent upon male relations, he educated them to independence, made them able both to maintain and protect themselves, it would save him and them a world of unhappiness.

They would cease to be either the rivals—a very hopeless rivalry—or the playthings first and then the slaves of men, and become, as was originally intended, their co-mates, equal and yet different, each sex supplying the other's deficiencies, and therefore fitted to work together—not apart—for the good of the world.—London Exchange.

HOW WOMEN REST.

How differently men and women indulge themselves in what is called a resting spell. "I guess I'll sit down and mend these stockings and rest awhile," says the wife, but her husband throws himself upon the easy lounge or sits back in the armchair, with hands at rest and feet placed horizontally upon another chair. The result is that his whole body gains full benefit of the half hour he allows himself from work, and the wife only receives that indirect help which comes from change of occupation. A physician would tell her that taking even ten minutes' rest in a horizontal position, as a change from standing or sitting at work, would prove more beneficial to her than any of her make-shifts at resting. Busy women have a habit of keeping on their feet just as long as they can, in spite of backaches and warning pains. As they grow older they see the folly of permitting such drafts upon their strength and learn to take things easier, let what will happen. They say: "I used to think I must do thus and so, but I've grown wiser and learned to alight things." The first years of housekeeping are truly the hardest, for untried and unfamiliar cares are almost daily thrust upon the mother and home maker.—[New England Farmer.

Pocket Diaries!
FOR 1888.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK A
—Large and varied assortment of—
STANDARD POCKET DIARIES FOR 1888.
Also, Pocket Memo. Books—in great variety.
J. F. Chisholm.

Choice Vegetables.

ON SALE
BY LIFT, WOOD & CO.
5 Barrels Carrots, jan31
5 Barrels Beetroot.
129. Water Street. 129.

Job Lots Corsets.
VERY CHEAP.

A lot of Cheap Blankets
Costume Cloths—all colors—10cts per yard
Women's Wollen Hose
Polar House Slippers—20cts per pair
Men's Arctic Gaiters; Men's Snow Excluders
Men's India Rubber Shoes
Women's L. R. Shoes—30cts per pair
Paper Collars—80cts per one hundred.
R. HARVEY.

If You Want the Real Worth of Your Money
—JUST GO TO THE STORES OF—

John J. O'Reilly,

290 Water-street, West—43 & 45 King's Road.
THERE CAN BE HAD SUBSTANTIAL
Goods and real value for your money in the
following:—
Flour, Bread, Biscuits, Oatmeal, Teas,
Canadian White and Green Peas, Split Peas,
Calavances, Currants and Raisins, Pork, Beef,
Butter, Lard, Belfast Hams, Belfast Bacon,
Cork Bacon, American Hams, Beef in tins,
Brawn in tins, Lunch Tongue in tins, Tea, Coffee,
Cocoa, Chocolate, Condensed Milk,
Brown and White Sugar, Molasses,
Mont Bernard Tobacco, Myrtle Navy Tobacco,
Crown Chewing Tobacco, T D Pipes, W S Pipes,
A F Pipes, Catamaran Pipes, Matches, Sole Leather,
Shoe Pads, Kerosene Oil, Lamp Chimneys,
Lamp Wicks, Lamp Burners, Brackets, Brooms,
Wash Boards. Soap—Scottish, Colgate, Family,
Laundry, Superfine, No. 1, Ivory and an assorted
lot fancy scented Soaps. Also a full stock of—
Wines & Spirits, Specially Selected.
dec7

TESTIMONIALS.
In Favour of Calpin's Patent Anchor.

ST. JOHN'S, Dec. 8, 1887.
THOMAS CALPIN:—
DEAR SIR,—Having used one of your Patent
Anchors on board my vessel on the Banks as a
riding anchor, I must say it gave me entire satisfaction and merits all the praise I can give it, and would advise all in the trade to adopt this anchor so as to be rid of the entanglement of stock and top flukes, which would be a great relief. I have also used your Patent Anchor for trawl mooring and must say gave entire satisfaction.
CAPT. MORGAN HALLETT.
Schr. Daisy Maud, Burin

ST. JOHN'S, Dec. 9, 1887.
MR. T. S. CALPIN:—
DEAR SIR,—Having had one of your Patent
Anchors on the Grand Banks, and used it in Sydney and elsewhere, and its holding powers are surprising; and I believe in time it will be the only Anchor used by bankers and others.
CAPT. GEORGE BONNELL.
schr. May Bell, Burin.

BURIN, Nov. 10th, 1887.
T. S. CALPIN:—
SIR,—Having used your Patent Anchor this summer, on the Grand Banks, for a riding anchor, it held my craft firm and secure in all the gales. The non-hazardous action under the bow and on the rail, in a heavy swell, all of which proves it to be an invaluable invention when compared with the old mud-hook. Yours respectfully,
CAPT. JOSEPH GODDARD,
Schr. Happy-Go-Lucky.

[Copy.]
THE PARSONAGE, FOGO, 23rd Aug. 1887.
J. L. DUCHESNE, ESQ.:—
DEAR SIR,—Please send me a small Calpin's Patent Anchor, 25 to 30 pounds; but not over 30 or under 20 pounds weight. I intend to do away with grapnels, the anchors works so well.
Yours, etc.,
dec9,21w,3m. (Signed), C. WOOD.

IMPERIAL
CREAM TARTAR
BAKING
POWDER
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
CONTAINS NO
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,
or any injurious materials.
E. W. GILLET,
TORONTO, ONT.
CHICAGO, ILL.
ON SALE.
2 PAIRS CURLING STONES.
Apply at this office. jan30

A. P. JORDAN,
178 & 180 Water Street.

Has in Stock the following goods, which will be sold at the lowest prices, viz.:

A Fine lot of this Season's Teas,

CHOICE BRANDS—HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
Also, Bread, Pork, Jowls, Beef, Figs Heads, &c., Canadian Butter—No. 1 and No. 2 ditto
Barbados Molasses, Crushed Sugar, &c. A splendid assortment of Fancy Biscuits, viz.: Soda, Boston
Pilot, Boston Butter, Honey Jumbles, "Fruit" Jumbles, "Coffee" Iced Sultana, Currant Topp,
Ginger Topp, Graham Topp, &c.
Dingman's and Morse's Electric Soaps, Fancy Toilet Soap, Pale Olive Soap, do Family Laundry do.
A splendid assortment of Cigars, the finest brands, from 75cts to \$5 per box.
Iron Bedsteads very cheap, and Oil Clothes—American
feb3

A. P. JORDAN.

Matches. Matches. Notice to Mariners

Just Received Per S.S. Iceland from Boston,
MATCHES IN 10 GROS CASES,
Zinc Washboards in bbls. of half dozen each.
JOHN J. O'REILLY.
270 Water-street, 43 & 45 King's Road.
oct26.

The New Fog Horn,
(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (He aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.
The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.
February 2nd, 1887.

JOHNSON'S
FOR INTERNAL
—AND—
EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhoea, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases.
We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars.
All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, \$1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

THE
MOST WONDERFUL
FAMILY REMEDY
EVER KNOWN.

N. OHMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler (Atlantic Hotel Building) St. John's, N.F.

Dealer in WATCHES, CLOCKS AND ALL KINDS OF JEWELRY.

Engagement and Wedding Rings.

Purchaser of old gold and silver, uncurrent gold, silver and copper coins.
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jy8

Select Story.

A Dreadful Mistake

[BY THE COUNTESS.]

PART II.

CHAPTER VIII.—(continued.)

He did not recognize her. How should he? believing as he did, that she slept under the white marble monument at Florence? He saw the dark hair and the widow's cap, the patient lips brightened by a smile that came from the peace of Heaven, not earth, and his kindly, noble heart warmed to her. The helpless, wearied attitude, the folded hands, the dark mourning dress, all touched him with inexpressible pathos. He would not have disturbed her, he would have turned away without speaking, only that he carried a riding-whip in his hand, and it struck against a chair and woke her suddenly.

He will never forget her cry, he will never forget her terrified start, the unearthly fear that seemed for a few short minutes to paralyze her. She stood before him, white, stricken with anguish in her face and in her eyes, waiting as the criminal waits for the words of the judge who has to condemn him; but as the moments passed on, and she saw no sign of recognition, as she heard no word, her senses slowly returned.

'I beg your pardon, Mrs. Rivers,' said Lord Selwyn kindly; 'I would not have disturbed you so cruelly for the world. I have alarmed you very much, I fear.'

She could not reply. Had the wealth of India been offered to her for one single word, she could not have uttered it. He thought her silent through fear, and perhaps awe of himself, so talked on purposely that she might have time to recover herself.

'I was passing the cottage,' he continued, looking away from her, 'and thought I would just call in, to see if you have everything comfortable and as you wish.'

He heard the murmur of a few inarticulate words, and, pretending to have understood them, said—

'You will find life rather dull at Thornleigh; but you must come up to the Castle sometimes. Lady Selwyn is very much attached to her schools. She would like you to be very happy, I am sure.'

What was she saying? He bent down to listen, for her strength had failed, and she was sitting in the chair from which she had risen in such mortal fright.

'He was very kind; Lady Selwyn was very good. She wanted for nothing.'

'You do not seem very well, or yet very strong,' he said gently. 'Perhaps you have not got over the sorrow of your loss yet.'

'No,' the white lips said. 'I shall never do that—never get over it while I live.'

If he would but go! The strain upon her was so great that she feared she should die there before his face. It was more than she could endure. She knew that she had used every art to disguise herself, yet that he should not recognize her filled her heart with a strange, angry pain. Her eyes were slowly raised to his face. Out of consideration to her he was looking over a book that lay on the table. She saw care and sorrow had left their traces on him. No one could look at him without knowing that he had suffered.

They were the eyes that had a thousand times rained down love and kindness into her own; the lips that had kissed hers a thousand times. Her heart yearned to him with an intensity of love that was pain. She had lain on his heart—she had been for years his beloved, cherished, worshiped, wife, and now a grave yawned between them—a grave in which she slept not. She locked her tender fingers so tightly together that the very pain kept her silent.

'You have all you wish?' he said kindly; 'then there is nothing more Lady Selwyn can do for you.'

'Nothing,' she said, faintly. Oh, dear Heaven! would he never go, and leave her to herself?

Suddenly his eyes fell upon that same volume of Wordsworth. He went hastily to the little book-case and took it down, she watching him breathlessly while. She saw his face darken, and an angry look come into his eyes.

'I beg your pardon, Mrs. Rivers,' he said; 'this book must have been sent here by mistake!'

Lady Selwyn was kind enough to select a few for me,' she replied, 'and that was amongst them.'

'It was a mistake!' he said, courtly. 'I value it very highly. I would not part with it on any account. You will excuse me if I take it away.'

Her very heart leaped at the words. Ah! then he did respect and even love her memory. It was by no wish of his that the book had been sent from the Castle, as not worth keeping; and Lady Beatrice had spoken untruthfully over that, as she did over all other things.

He quietly put the volume in his pocket, and turned to go away with an expression of deep annoyance on his face.

'It was heartless,' he thought, 'of Beatrice to give away anything that had belonged to poor Violante—sweet Violante!' and a deep sigh escaped him as the memory of his first wife's fair young face rose before him.

'You must accept my apologies for having disturbed you, Mrs. Rivers,' he said; 'and pray remember Lady Selwyn will feel great pleasure in attending to any request of yours.'

Then for the first time he saw the sad, pleading eyes, and a puzzled look came over his face.

'Have I seen you before?' he asked hastily; 'your face is strangely familiar to me.'

She tried to smile, but the attempt was a ghastly one. That one question was a most complete and perfect parody on human love—better than a thousand volumes written to prove its vanity?

'Vanity of vanities!—all is vanity. Had he ever seen her before? Could anything more plainly prove the frail tenure of human love than that question did? She had lavished all the love of her heart upon him, she had worshiped him, she had carried her love for him to such an extreme that, to secure his happiness, to forward his welfare, to free him from trouble, she had died for him—to all intents and purposes, died!—yet, with the name of his second wife, her most cruel rival and proud successor, on his lips, he came to see her, and asked her had he ever seen her before?'

'I have not been out much since I have been here,' she replied evasively; but he still looked puzzled and mystified.

'You find school duties hard,' he said kindly; 'you do not look strong.'

'I am very fond of children,' she replied; 'I am happiest amongst them.'

'Good-morning, Mrs. Rivers,' he said; 'try and make yourself as happy as you can.'

The next moment he was gone, and the light of her life seemed to pass away with him.

CHAPTER IX.

'Does mere discharge of duty bring content? A thousand aching hearts will answer 'No!'

THAT visit of Lord Selwyn's had been a terrible risk, and Mrs. Rivers knew it. In coming to Thornleigh she had not anticipated anything like this; she had yielded to a hungry, yearning love—wishing to look upon the face of her husband and son. She had never dreamed that she should be brought into such close contact with them; she thought the schools belonged to the parish church. Had she known how matters stood, and that she was to be a protegee of the woman who had so cruelly rivalled her, she would have suffered anything rather than have come.

'Could she go away? Ah, no! not now—it was too late. Had she never seen the face of husband and child, she might have lived on with the longing of her heart ungratified; but having looked upon them, having heard the voice of her only child, having touched his hand and gazed in his eyes, having discovered from her husband's conduct over the book that he loved and revered her memory, she could never go away again.'

Come what might, she must remain—she must drink from the chalice of bitterness her own hands had prepared. She could not leave them; but she resolved to avoid further risk. She went the next day into the town, and there purchased blue glasses that effectually concealed her eyes.

(to be continued.)

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mankind so wonderful a remedy.

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House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in
advance.
Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first
insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each contin-
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publication advertisements must be in not later
than 12 o'clock, noon.

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Reserve.....	£844,576 19 11
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Balance of profit and loss ac't.....	67,895 12 6
	£1,274,661 10 8
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Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147 3 2
	£3,747,983 2 3
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.	
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075 5 3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717 7 11
	£593,792 13 4
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073 14 0
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Cash Income for 1886.....	\$21,187,179
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Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. S. RENDELL,
Agent at Newfoundland.

Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1888.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF THE GOOD EFFECTED BY INDIVIDUAL EFFORT.

(continued.)

A good woman of the Baptist persuasion, who had suffered bereavement in the same epidemic, took the little orphan in and cared for her. By rearing her loyally in the Catholic faith of her deceased parents the Protestant Christian unconsciously set a practical example of religious toleration and liberality of spirit to a future philanthropist, and prepared a benefactress for the poor of all churches in a distant city. Margaret grew, and served her protectress faithfully, and earned her recommendation of being a good, reliable girl. This simple but comprehensive recommendation was the only capital, the only stock in trade, she possessed. Out of it she built asylums, fed the poor, succored the distressed, supported the aged and infirm, built up a trade, gained recognition in exclusive business and official circles, and secured a monument. She was first known in New Orleans in 1836, a widow, WORKING AS LAUNDRESS IN THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

noted in her menial circles for her good work and honesty, and possessed of the confidence of her employers. About the same time the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul commenced gathering in their fold the destitute orphans of the city. Margaret came to the Sisters in charge and offered her assistance—such assistance as a poor washerwoman might venture to offer. It was accepted. In the trials, struggles, and privations that followed, in the moving from one temporary shelter to another, with means insufficient to provide for increasing charges, the washerwoman, Margaret, proved a godsend to them, with her indomitable courage, practical common sense, and unfailing devotion. Supplementing her own charities by the donation she managed to extract from others, many a time she kept the wolf from the door by her own exertions alone. Braving every rebuff, never submitting to a refusal, endless stories are told of her encounters with ungracious merchants. Once a large wholesale grocer told her he would give her the provisions begged for if she would carry them away herself. With a cheerful "Thank you, sir," she departed, and returned in a short time with a wheelbarrow, which, being filled to its utmost capacity, she proceeded to wheel away. A young clerk, surprised and touched, offered to wheel it for her. She refused, saying she would gladly wheel a barrow load of food every day to the orphans if she could only have the opportunity to do so. A dealer in crockery ordering her crossly to leave the store, she walked out of one door, and smilingly re-entering the other, said: "If you tell me to leave again, I will come in again at the other door, and even through the window, for you know

I AM BEGGING FOR THE ORPHANS."

Saving out of her wages enough money to buy two cows, she gave up her situation as laundress, and opened a small dairy in a vacant lot in the rear of the Sisters' Asylum. Her hardy physical strength enabled her to perform all the duties of a man in it and personally deliver the milk. This was the beginning of her large acquaintance and great popularity among the lower classes, black and white. Morning and evening, in rain or shine, a model of punctuality, she was to be seen on her rounds, seated in a rough, old-fashioned cart, behind two tin cans, her coarse features and tanned skin, her shaker bonnet, and eyes beaming with irresistible good humor, her ready tact and cordial salutations, establishing a profitable reputation for her. The market people would put aside bits of meat and vegetables for her, the hotel-keepers would save the broken victuals for her; collecting it in her cart, she would make an impartial distribution of it among the needy asylums. The Sisters determined to build a suitable establishment for their enormous charge. Margaret promised to stand by them until an asylum was built and the last cent of debt paid off. For seventeen years she worked, bonded by this promise to them, increasing her duty that she might increase her donations. In 1841 the St. Theresa Asylum was completed—the asylum before which stands her monument today—and in ten years, thanks to Margaret's powerful co-operation, the prodigious debt contracted in building it was paid off. Having redeemed her word, she felt free to move away from the asylum and locate her dairy as an independent establishment in the fast-growing "up-town" part of New Orleans. It thrived and prospered beyond precedent, owing to her personal reputation. An infant asylum becoming a necessary adjunct to St. Theresa, she turned her dairy profits into what

SHE ALWAYS CALLED HER "BABY HOUSE," the magnificent St. Vincent le Paul Infant Asylum. A third asylum, the St. Elizabeth, to which grown orphans are transferred for industrial education from the St. Theresa, was afterwards added, completing the splendid system of practical charity known as Margaret's Asylums. During the terrible yellow fever epidemics of the 'Fifties no one was more prominently efficient than Margaret. Going from house to house among the poor, Protestant and Catholic alike, she was indefatigable in ministering to the living, soothing the dying by her promise to "look after" the orphans—a promise they could trust her to keep.

(to be continued.)

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

O'Brien's Reception, Dublin.

FATHER MCFADDEN SENT TO PRISON.

Admiral Hutton Commits Suicide

Mr. Evelyn, the retiring member for Deptford, who recently receded from the Conservatives and resigned his seat, advises the electors of Deptford to vote for Wilfred Blunt as their representative in the House of Commons.

The Ulster Land Committee, at a meeting in Belfast, adopted resolutions approving the compulsory abolition of dual ownership of land, and protesting against the exclusion of Ireland from the benefits of the coming Local Government bill.

Telegrams from Toulon report that the Government arsenal there has suddenly become the scene of great activity. Everything is being hastened to place a squadron of ironclads and all the available cruisers in readiness to sail. The men at the dockyards are working extra time.

Mr. O'Brien, who was released on the 20th January, arrived in Dublin. He was greeted at the railway station by an immense crowd, which included many members of parliament and a large number of priests. On alighting from the train he entered the Lord Mayor's carriage and was driven to a hotel, followed by a long procession. The paraders carried torches and marched to the music of several bands. Many houses along the route were brilliantly illuminated and bonfires blazed in all parts of the town. On arriving at the hotel, Mr. O'Brien made a brief speech. His voice was very hoarse. He said he rejoiced that in spite of the efforts of Mr. Balfour the Irish were stronger than ever. Although the English were slow in joining them they would be slow in deserting them. The Irish would not resort to outrage, but would follow Parnell and Gladstone, trusting to the democrats of Great Britain to make Ireland a nation.

Mr. Hayden, editor of the Westmeath Examiner has been again arrested on the charge of using seditious language.

Father McFadden was committed for trial on a charge of holding anti-landlord and anti-police meetings. He was removed with Mr. Lane to Donegal jail. Upon the arrival of Father McFadden at Londonderry, the police escorting him were stoned by an excited mob. Several were injured.

Wm. O'Brien's looks denote that his constitution is shattered, and his physician insists that he should go to the south of France for the benefit of his health. The people of Tullamore have presented Mr. O'Brien with an address in which they say they are indifferent to the iron law, but that Mr. Balfour's execution of the law is brutal and a disgrace to the Government.

Rear Admiral Louis Hutton Versturne, of the British navy, committed suicide at Falmouth yesterday in a fit of insanity. He was on the retired list.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Netheravon, denied that there has been any change in his opinion on the Irish question, such as the people pretend to see in his recent speech. He said it would be the greatest mistake to hand Ireland over to a system of Home Rule such as Mr. Gladstone proposed.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The French Consulate at Damascus was recently invaded by Turkish soldiers, who, regardless of the Consul's protest, arrested an Algerian seeking French protection. France demands satisfaction; Turkey claims Algerians as Turkish subjects.

VIENNA, Jan. 30.—Galician papers confirm reports of continued movements of Russian troops towards Austrian frontier.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The village of Aisone, in Italy, was almost destroyed by fire: two persons were killed and many injured; the inhabitants are destitute.

Cardinal Manning has forbidden the proposed Requiem service in memory of Charles Edward Stuart.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The Tribune's special from London, signed J. P. Gill, member of parliament, says: "You will get a new idea of Balfour when I inform you, as I am able to do, on the best authority, that he has issued a warrant for the arrest of William O'Brien. The warrant was signed and placed in the hands of the police yesterday. O'Brien was so exhausted after his speech at the banquet in his native town Thursday evening that he had to leave the room and go to bed the moment it was concluded. One can hardly credit that even Balfour can be so infatuated as to take such a step as this in view of Wilfred Blunt's accusation, but I have heard that the prospect conjured up by O'Brien's announcement in his Mallow speech of his intention to answer his jailer face to face across the floors of the House of Commons has so wrought upon the Chief Secretary that his nerves have got the better of his discretion. To prevent O'Brien's

speaking in parliament, and thus avoid that terrible ordeal, "Brave Balfour," as Mr. Goschen calls him, has determined to get his opponent put under lock and key once more; even though by such a course he will be pleading guilty to the horrible charge made against him by Blunt—the charge of intending to murder the Irish leaders by destroying their health in his prisons."

LONDON, Jan. 27.—It is officially announced that Admiral Hotham succeeds Lord Charles Beresford as Junior Lord of the admiralty.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.—The doctor of the prison in which Wilfred Blunt is confined, has advised that Blunt be put in hospital.

LONDON, January 27.—Postmaster-General Raikes, in a speech at Bridgenorth this evening, said he was of the opinion that the government should crown the campaign in Ireland with a final blow at the national league.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A committee has decided to give a public reception to Messrs. Sullivan and O'Brien in London, Feb. 13. The gentlemen will be escorted by a procession from Euston Square station to Hyde Park.

The Standard says it is authorized to state that the procedure measure will be the first business of the coming session of Parliament after the adoption of the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.—The great storm extended as far south as Maryland, where the snow drifted eight to ten feet high, blocking many railroads. The storm is still raging throughout New York State. The roads in the northern part of the State are still snow bound. The great trunk lines are struggling to move trains at a great disadvantage. The freight blockade is the greatest ever known. In New England the blockade still continues on most roads. The snow all over New England and Middle States is two feet deep on the level, and drifts from eight to fifteen feet deep. Scores of trains are snow bound.

The St. Pierre Fisheries.

The North Sydney Herald of the 24th ult., says that the stringent laws recently adopted by the Newfoundland Legislature on the bait question will not affect the St. Pierre fishermen as much as was at one time expected. It has apparently put them on their mettle and they seem very pleased by the progress they are making towards the supply of bait for the spring. Enormous quantities of herring up to the present have been imported at St. Pierre from Fortune Bay. Vessel after vessel has arrived, and the place appears packed with it and though, of course, salt and frozen herring is not quite equivalent to the fresh fish in spring, it is astonishing how sanguine the French merchants are as to its success. In fact, everyone is buying schooners and there is not the slightest doubt that the number of vessels that will leave there in the spring for the Banks will far exceed any previous year. At present the principal owners of vessels are filling up frozen herring at 6 francs fifty centimes, and salt 5 francs forty centimes a barrel, and with this bait they will be enabled to get away much earlier, and in all probability before the end of the season land an extra cargo, and should prices and market be favorable, will show a far better balance next fall than last. If providing themselves with bait like the present time should prove a failure in anyway, they will, in all probability, use their ingenuity for an artificial bait. The old fishermen at St. Pierre, now that the question has been discussed, are of opinion that an artificial bait combining the necessary qualities to suit the palate of a codfish is possible. Probably time will prove. There is an exceptionally large demand for herring in the States, and up to the present over 30 American vessels have loaded with herring from Fortune Bay. They anticipate an excellent price for their cargoes.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FISHERIES.—From a volume compiled by the Massachusetts state government, it appears that in 1885 there were employed in the fishery industry of that state 866 vessels with a tonnage of 68,211, in addition to 5,549 boats under five tons. The working capital is \$8,660,581, and the value of the products \$6,462,692 in an average year. Of these products only 50 per cent, were taken in American waters. The census also shows the nationality of the fishermen of the fleet: 9,250 Americans, 1,616 Canadians, 2,000 Portuguese, and 5,000 Swedes. It will appear from the above, says an exchange, that over 50 per cent, of the fishery products of that state is derived from fishing on the high seas or in the British waters. In the one case their fisheries are directly affected by being interdicted from purchasing bait and supplies in Canadian ports, and in the other case by the protection of the Canadian coast within the 3-mile limit. In 1885, there was free fishing and liberty to purchase supplies under the Washington treaty. If the Americans are no longer granted these privileges their returns from the fishing industry must shrink from 30 to 50 per cent.

The usual devotions, at St. Patrick's Church, will take place at 7 p. m. tomorrow—sermon by Rev. Father Delaney.

"THE OAK-STICK GULCH."

CHAPTER IV.—(continued.)

The girl whose life I saved was the daughter of a once large planter, belonging to Jersey Channel Islands, England. She and her father were on a tour from their home, and decided to visit once more his old rooms in Square Islands, Labrador, where, in better times than those, he accumulated his wealth. Her father was one of the lost from the wreck; and why he took passage in that ship, with such a large number on board, his daughter could never tell. He was a widower; and Marion, his only child, was about thirteen years old, with hair as black as the raven's. Here features were pleasing, not handsome; her form was perfect, and she gave promise to develop into a tall, well-proportioned girlhood. My mother loved her from first sight, and the first words she said, after hearing of the loss of her father, were, "the child shall never leave me!" and well she kept her word. I was, at the time, in my thirtieth year, my mother's sole companion, as I have before stated, and during my many times away from home, I was glad to think this child was with her, to take my place and cheer her in the lonely hours. Three years passed away. Marion, at sixteen, was a beautiful girl; my mother loved her as if she were her daughter, and the many, many turns of kindness and affection shown to her by Marion endeared the girl to me, and I looked upon her as one sent to bless and cheer our home. Oh! what hearts has kindness won in this world; more than beauty, more than gold. No wonder I loved Marion Delacoe with all the ardor and power of love, which only caused me misery and punishment; for how could I, a man thirty years of age, rough and uneducated, ever dare to hope my great love for her could be reciprocated? If my mother, in her old age, would complain of an ache or a pain, Marion would never leave her side; hot drinks, dainty pieces of toast—sometimes a foreign little dish, made by her own hands—always something, winning more and more, unknown to her, poor child, that love—my love—which I was ever trying to stifle. There would be no night that Marion, before retiring, would not first go to my mother's bedside, cover her carefully; and then, fearing to wake her, would, on tiptoe, steal quietly to her side and imprint a kiss on her lips, and then steal quietly out to her own little sleeping-room. I would see it all; still, the child would think no one had known it. And many a morning my mother would tell me of Marion's visit to her room, my mother herself pretending sleep, while that dear girl would invariably go through that affectionate performance. Oh! the misery of my life! it was now becoming unbearable; and one morning—'twas during the winter-time—I went to my mother's room. Oh! how I can see her now, as I did then, old and decrepid; yet looking happy, as waiting for the end. I said, without any forethought, without any consideration for what a shock might mean to her health, "Mother, I am going away for a few years." Oh! if I had the words back again! I saw her poor, old, wrinkled face turn deathly white; I saw her feeble frame tremble like the aspen leaves. I saw what I had done—the shock was unbearable—'twas too late to retract; the announcement was my mother's death! I called to her; I tried to cheer her. I said I would never leave her; but, alas! she seemed not to notice my presence; her stare was vacant; paralysis had set in. I rushed wildly from the room, calling, "Marion! Marion!" The girl met me in the hall-way, with a frightful appearance; I bade her hasten to my mother's room, which she did on the instant. I heard her from the outside, trying to rally her, calling her by the endearing names she was always wont to call her; but no; even that voice could not awaken her now; death was instantaneous, and I the cause. Oh! the grief of Marion! She would, at one moment, clasp that form in her arms; then she would kiss the lips, the forehead, the eyes; then, again, she would call, "Mamma! Mamma!" then, with a bound, she rushed from the room with cries of "Al! Al! what have you done; our mother is dead?"

But I will pass over the sorrowful part of my narrative, just mentioning that the funeral was a quiet, respectable one; and all that remained of my kind and dear old mother was laid in the little cemetery under the marble slab which bore the name of her husband and my father.

(to be continued.)

MORE ARRESTS UNDER THE CRIMES ACT.

Alexander Blane, M.P. for South Armagh, and Father McFadden, parish priest of Gweedore, were arrested at Armagh on the 20th, charged with violation of the Crimes Act in advocating the plan of campaign. Fathers Thorn, Burke and Francis, of the County of Galway, have been summoned with twelve laymen to answer to the charge of inciting a riot at the building of a hut for the evicted tenant Geary.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—It is stated warrants have been secretly obtained in England for the arrest of six Irish members of parliament and magistrates now in hiding.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Last night the second coldest for the season.

The fast skaters are troublesome at the rink.

Fresh meat today from four to seven cents in the auction marts.

Our job-printing department will be in full swing on Monday.

Mails per steamer Newfoundland will close at 11 o'clock p.m. on Monday.

Some of the neighboring lakes are frozen to the bottom—a circumstance which has not occurred for years.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 17; the lowest 3 below zero.

A horse, either from want of food or overwork, fell in the street, opposite the COLONIST office, yesterday afternoon.

Two young men, in cases of fast driving, up before the Court today, were fined, one twenty-five, and the other thirty-five dollars.

The representatives of the New York Catholic Review, who went to Rome to attend the Jubilee celebration, have had a special audience with the Pope.

The Rev. Principal of St. Bonaventure's Academy will preach in the Cathedral, at last Mass, tomorrow. Rev. Edmund Crooke will deliver the Vesper Sermon.

The Archbishop of Dublin blessed the cornerstone of St. Patrick's Church, in Rome, on Feb. 1st (Feast of St. Brigid); and the Archbishop of Philadelphia delivered the discourse.

The large quantity of hay, which came by the Newfoundland, last evening, it is to be hoped will not be "cornered," but put on the market at a fair rate, otherwise many struggling owners of cattle will be obliged to kill or sell out their stock.

The Curlew, with American and English mails which came by the Newfoundland, sailed west at 11 a.m. today. The following is a list of her passengers:—Miss Keets, C. Giovanini, G. Giovanini, A. Chafe, J. Croke, and two in steerage.

The exhibition of Jubilee gifts to the Pope was opened on January 6th, by His Holiness, accompanied by some thirty Cardinals, the ex-Grand Duchess of Tuscany, the nobles of Roman aristocracy, and the diplomatic corps accredited to the Vatican.

The steamer Newfoundland arrived from Halifax at 7 o'clock last evening. She experienced pretty rough weather since leaving port, but met no ice since leaving the farther side of the Gulf. She has about five hundred tons of freight on board—principally hay. She will leave, on return trip, at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. She brought the following passengers:—Hon. J. S. Winter, Messrs. Kenny, O'Dwyer; 12 in steerage.

The Total Abstinence Dramatic Company played "Captain Kyd" to a full house last night. Despite attractions elsewhere (at the rinks and otherwise), the hall was crowded before 8 o'clock. The play was good all through, no hitch occurring from beginning to end. Frequent applause greeted the players. The Total Abstinence Dramatic Company are the best players in town, and "Captain Kyd" is one of the best pieces they play. The piece will probably be repeated next week.

A gentleman, writing from the neighborhood of Kelligrews, under Wednesday's date, says:—"On Saturday night, the 28th instant, a partial eclipse of the moon was visible all along the South Shore of Conception Bay. On Sunday morning, at 1.30, there were several very heavy thunder-claps, accompanied by lightning as vivid and rain-drops as large and heavy as any appearing in midsummer. My impression was that the phenomenon could be seen over a large extent of territory, but as I saw no reference to it in your paper of the following day, I must conclude that it was but a purely local disturbance of the elements."

The post officials went to work last night on the arrival of the Newfoundland (seven o'clock), and worked till daylight this morning without refreshments of any kind. This is rather too much to be expected, considering most of the hands had been working during the day. If no refreshments are allowed postal officials on such occasions as last night, they might at least be allowed to draw the same amount of salary granted them last year. Since the postal staff moved into the new building and have room to work, even the chronic grumblers of other years, in connection with mail matters, have ceased to make a target of the post office.

BIRTHS.

MIGNOT.—At St. Pierre, yesterday evening the wife of A. Mignot, of a son.